

## THE DALLAS EXPRESS



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## THE DALLAS EXPRESS

has never hoisted the white  
feather, neither has it been dis-  
graced by the yellow streak. It  
is not afflicted with the flannel  
mouth. It is a plain, every day,  
sensible, conservative newspaper,  
which tries to tell the truth and  
catch the public eye. It is a  
patriotic as broad as our  
country. Its love of even hand-  
ed justice covers all the terri-  
tory occupied by the human  
race. This is pretty high ground,  
but we live on it and are pro-  
ceeding. Boys of the press come  
up and stand with us. This  
ground is holy.

W. E. KING.

HE WHO PAYS THE PIPER  
MAY PICK HIS TUNE.

Such an assertion may seem  
indulgent to us but hidden in  
it is a great thought which needs  
to be taught us as a race in  
order that we may attain unto  
the place of excellence desired by us.

It is true that our ideals are lofty  
and our desire are for the things  
which would tend to make us worth  
while to civilization at large; but  
there is one fact which we seem  
slow to understand and that is, that  
anything worth attainment costs  
something. When any proposition is  
launched among us that we know  
to be noteworthy our enthusiasm  
and ardor runs high for its de-  
velopment but when the price to be  
paid is made known to us, we seem  
to feel a tendency toward slow-  
ly looking about us for some un-  
seen and unobvious process by which  
this price may be paid without our  
sacrifice. We must always remember  
that sacrifice is in order for any-  
thing worth while. The days of  
something for nothing are past.

Some fifty odd years ago, when  
the bonds of slavery had not long  
since been broken, there was a  
trend of sympathetic feeling for us  
which actuated the hearts of many  
to do philanthropic deeds for us  
whom they termed "unfortunate."  
But today we have been removed  
from that dark age of depending  
and are attempting to take our  
place among the other peoples of  
this civilization as molders of ideas  
all our own. Realizing this fact, we  
must stand face to face with the  
proposition of their development.  
We feel that our abilities are as  
great as those of any other people  
and we are not going to depend  
on the aid of any other people  
to pay the price for the develop-  
ment worth while.

The wealth of our race has made  
unfathomable in a very short  
period. At the termination of the  
civil war the wealth of the Negro  
population of the U. S. could easily  
be counted in quills and a few other  
articles which were practically of no  
value; today we have wealth which  
can only be estimated in billions of  
dollars. In the light of this fact  
it is not possible to unite our forces,  
though small they may be, into  
pools which in themselves are suf-  
ficient to pay the price of any pro-  
position which is worth while.

Let loyalty and independence  
prompt us to back our loans and  
"pay the piper" so that we, too,  
may select our tune as others of the  
world are doing every day.

Taking note of the many sepa-  
rations and divorces of the present  
generation it seems that the theme  
of our education has been "vari-  
ety is the spice of married life."

## NEGRO FARMERS AND THE BUREAU.

A recent Census release places the number of farms oper-  
ated in Texas as 463,033 of which 357,249 are operated by whites  
and 78,784 by Negroes. Of the white farmers 327,475 are na-  
tive born and 29,774 are foreign born. A study of these figures  
shows that Negroes operate more than one-sixth of the farms in  
Texas; that they operate more than one-fifth as many as native  
born white farmers and more than twice as many farms as for-  
eign born whites.

The Farm Bureau Federation of Texas met last week and in  
the course of its deliberations considered the feasibility of ad-  
mitting Negro farmers to membership. According to news dis-  
patches the argument waxed warm at times but the session finally  
closed with the door of membership still barred to them.

The Farm Federation in Texas is only one year old but al-  
ready it has proven its worth to Texas, especially during this  
critical financial period by financing last year's crop for the farm-  
ers and arranging credit for them with the government and  
Texas bankers. And most worthy to be mentioned among its  
accomplishments was the reduction of the cotton acreage by  
means of its ability to cause a closer co-operative spirit to main-  
tain among farmers generally.

It has caused Texas farmers to catch a real vision of their  
power for the improvement of their condition by allying them-  
selves together in co-operative marketing, skillful buying, soil  
improvement and systematic diversification of crops.

It has only begun to operate—the end is by no means ap-  
parent. Without doubt it is in the minds of those who direct its  
course to so cultivate the spirit of co-operation that Texas pro-  
ducers, even as those of far Western states, will indeed become  
guardians of their own welfare—independent of outside forces  
which hitherto have controlled them.

This body seems to aim at co-operation among farmers to  
the end that the Texas farmer as a class may better his condi-  
tion. If this end is to be reached it will be necessary that all  
Texas farmers exert themselves actively in this direction. We  
firmly believe that subsequent events will prove that, even as  
provision is being made by this body to carry its message to for-  
eign born Texas farmers by means of interpreters, it will also be  
found of benefit to it to make some definite provision for enlist-  
ing the active co-operation of Negro farmers who till one-sixth  
of the farms of this state.

How this will be accomplished we cannot say. But the fact  
that the vote on the amendment giving them membership stood  
52 for and 32 against gives us to realize that a remarkable per-  
centage of that body fairly faces the fact that Negro farmers in  
Texas are Texas farmers and as such, should be entitled to the  
benefits to be derived from this movement and to contribute to-  
ward its success in so far as they are able.

The products of one-sixth of the farms of Texas could mil-  
litate strongly against the success of a co-operative marketing  
scheme which depended for its success upon the percentage of  
those producers who worked in its behalf. And, while such an  
eventuality is by no means imminent, it is easy to see that con-  
tinued exclusion could have no other effect in the course of the  
progress of this institution upon those who stand ready to help  
in any way possible to them and who, possibly more than all  
others need the help which it can give.

We hope that during the year now opening, the executives  
of this organization may view without sentiment the problem  
which the Negro farmers of Texas seem to present to the body  
which they direct, and that they may realize that their exclusion  
from this organization means a limiting of its effectiveness and  
a curtailment of its rate of development. Farmers in Texas are  
Texas farmers. And if one class for any reason fails to reach  
its maximum efficiency, it pulls back and renders ineffectual, to  
some degree at least, the efforts of others splendid though they  
may have been.

## PROGRESS TOWARD PEACE.

More definite promise of a time in the relation of nations  
"when the war drum throbs no longer" than has ever before  
been experienced, is to be found in the turn taken by the Arms  
Conference now in session.

It is probable that the four-power pact virtually guaran-  
teeing peace in the Pacific was generally expected as the Major  
accomplishment of the Conference for it is generally conceded that  
the greatest possibilities of war in the near future as far as  
America was concerned, were contained in the constantly re-  
curring incidents centering around Japanese and American  
possessions in the Pacific Ocean and the realization by both pow-  
ers of the ever widening breach between them which in case of  
an open break, might cause more than ordinary international  
developments by reason of the Anglo-Japanese pact, now made un-  
necessary.

An agreement has been reached between Japan, Great Brit-  
ain, France and the United States which, while differing from the  
original covenant of the League of Nations, virtually binds these  
powers in such a way as to make the actual waging of war un-  
necessary.

But of even greater moment than this agreement is the bar-  
ring by the five major naval powers of the use of poison gas as  
a weapon of war. This agreement will go down in history as one  
of the greatest accomplishments of the conference. It is a real  
step away from barbarism.

One has only to think of the tens of thousands of American  
soldiers and an even greater host of those of the other allied  
armies who escaped the most merciful death which wars have to  
offer, who now in their return to the pursuits of peace must lit-  
erally die by inches because of this perversion of the discoveries  
of science from the elevation of man to his destruction. The vic-  
tims of poison gas are more pitiable probably than other of the  
war's victims for in few instances can their return to a normal  
physical condition be hoped for.

The world can well afford to turn from such barbarism for a  
season and direct its efforts toward a rehabilitation of itself in  
mind and practice.

This last of wars was costly. And its cost has affected  
every portion of the world. The starving millions of Russia, in-  
dustrially and financially stagnant European countries and our  
own financial depression are directly traceable to it. Nor, does  
such a statement take into account the millions of empty homes  
and aching hearts which have been rendered so by this mighty  
lust of nations.

Had the Arms Conference been called by any other power  
its deliberations would have been welcomed by the world and its  
accomplishments heralded as definite progress toward a peace  
based on understanding and the mutual respect of one nation for  
the other.

But that it should have been called by us to meet in America  
is provocative of more than ordinary pride to us. May its work  
continue. And it may also be sincerely hoped that those of our  
statesmen and the press as well as our public men turn at its  
close to a more close and sincere scrutiny of the domestic chaos  
now seemingly repugnant and apply themselves no less assiduously  
in exercising the spirit of humanity in the control of barbar-  
isms no less appalling in America than the use of poison gas in  
the destruction of opposing armies abroad.

## EX-GOVERNOR PICKETT.

Ex-Governor Bickett of South Carolina is dead. He has closed  
a vigorous and positive life for he was a man—a gentleman—a  
patriotic servant who had the courage of his convictions. He was  
not a Negro lover. But he respected the oath of office which he  
took in assuming the governorship of South Carolina to the ex-  
tent that he was willing to bring to bear every means at his com-  
mand in the upholding of the law. That on more than one oc-  
casion his desire to prevent mob action occurred in the case of  
Negro prisoners was pure, incidental. He believed in the order-  
ly processes of law for every criminal.

Among Southern governors he was a pioneer in his constant  
devotion to law and constituted authority as opposed to mob ac-  
tion. He was an example worthy to be followed more consis-  
tently by all upon whom the mantle of authority may fall. May  
public servants of his stripe be found more frequently stand-  
ing forth in defense of the known way of right. Peace to his ashes.



## THE LYNCHING RECORD.

There were six lynchings in Texas last year. On a comparative basis  
with other years some might be inclined to look upon the 1921 record as  
encouraging. Certainly any reduction in the number of lynchings is an  
occasion for at least some satisfaction. But when the whole situation is  
reviewed it will be seen to be one over which every good citizen ought to  
be deeply concerned. If not actually alarmed for the safety of the con-  
stitutional integrity of our system of government.

In the first place, of these six lynchings five came within the last two  
months of 1921. Four of them came within the month of December—and  
all four of them within two weeks of that month. If the 1922 record  
continues throughout at the same rate as the month of December, 1921,  
Texas this year will witness forty-eight mob assassinations within her  
borders; or, if the record of the first two weeks of December were main-  
tained throughout this year, we would have the heinous distinction of  
more than a hundred such murders.

It is also worth noting that all six of these lynchings have taken place  
following the appearance in Texas of organized, systematic, oath-bound,  
masked, mob action on a scale never known before. These mob  
appearances have been repeatedly attended by murder, breakings of jail,  
brutal assaults on bound victims and other forms of lawlessness calcu-  
lated to appeal to the sort of cowardice that seeks safety in numbers and in  
disguise of face and person. The mockery of pretending to employ ter-  
rorism in the enforcement of law was never shown more blatantly than  
it has been shown in Texas during the last few months.

After participating in these six lynchings several hundred Texans  
legally and morally guilty of murder are today going about their business  
with no inconvenience to their reputations, no warrant for their arrest and  
no price upon their heads. This statement is no exaggeration. It is no  
oratorical or rhetorical flourish. It is the cold, jagged truth. In the  
face of it, has Texas much to prout herself upon? —Dallas News.

## EMANCIPATION OF THE SOUL NEEDED MOST!

Nearly two generations have passed since emancipation came to the  
Negro as the gift of the government, later sealed by the swords of Grant  
and Sherman. Yet with the industrial world still despising us, somewhat  
as it did when we were slaves, and with representation universally denied  
us because of color prejudice, we lack much of realizing our freedom in  
the fullest. And we never shall come to know the joys of being men,  
until we make over ourselves. I am not of poverty that makes us fear  
to venture industrially; it is not fear of dying that makes us accept de-  
pendence. We are already poor, and we are lynched on every crossroad.  
The thing that makes us cowards is our lack of confidence in ourselves.  
We are underlings because we do not believe we can do as other men can.  
We do believe, for instance that in our hands, money will build buildings  
that will give us better tenant homes. We do not believe black hands  
can weigh out a pound of sugar as accurately over a Negro grocer's scales;  
we do not love the brown skin and kinky hair that is ours by nature.  
We do not stand upright and respect our strengths. On the contrary we  
are ashamed of being what we are and cannot change.

When we believe in ourselves, no jury commissioner will keep Negro  
names out of the jury wheel; no police officers will stigmatize low crimi-  
nals by saying they act like us. No city official would bar us from parks  
in summer and from the ice on the lakes in winter; no state would suffer  
our schools to be the fattening pens of politicians while we go abroad to  
get an education. No small-bore leaders would offer us for sale as politi-  
cal serfs; no crooked preachers, teachers, politicians, publishers or high  
privates in the rear ranks, would dare misuse our trust. If we were men,  
men who value right and respect ourselves, it would not matter that men  
speak ill of us. But now, when their words are evil, but fit our acts, we  
hang our heads in shame—slaves yet, emancipated in body but not in  
soul! —K. C. Call.

## AMBITION CONFIDENCE, DETERMINATION.

Ambition, Confidence and Determination are the three qualities that  
lead infallibly to great success. Ambition says "I must!" Confidence says  
"I can!" Determination says "I will!"

There are millions of people who feel and say "I must!"; there are  
thousands who say "I can!"; but there are only a few hundred who say  
"I will!" and then proceed to accomplish what they will to do.

Without this third quality, of Determination, Ambition degenerates  
into mere petulant dissatisfaction, and Confidence is nothing more than  
empty egotism.

Children say, "I must!" Fools boast, "I can!" None but the wise,  
courageous, and strong dare to say "I will!"

Ambition is natural to all who have red blood in their veins, and  
Confidence may be developed surely upon the granite base of special train-  
ing for the work you want to do, but to get this training—to take the  
time and to do the work that will assure you of your own ability to make  
good—there is needed the third quality of Determination.

This quality also may be developed. It is the product of practice,  
and it is neither needful nor wise to start with great things. Sandow  
did not begin with hundred-pound dumb-bells. Handel practiced his scale  
before he played his oratorios. Lincoln learned the law before he aspired  
to be a law-maker. Just so is it the part of wisdom to developed determi-  
nation by beginning with something small and persist at it.

When you have developed this quality, you will have everything, and  
you can see that it is not hard to get. You can also see, from the records  
of those who had it, that there is no height to which you may not climb,  
to Ambition's "I must!" and Confidence's "I can!" you have added Determi-  
nation's final word of power "I will!"

Since this is the last day of 1921 and our minds are projecting our  
thoughts into next year and trying to decide just what program we shall  
follow, we will do well to dwell upon these three qualities especially De-  
termination. —Washington Tribune.

## POSSESS YOUR SOUL IN PATIENCE.

In many thoughtful colored citizens minds there is deep disquiet at  
the apparent apathy and indifference of the Republican party on the race  
question in this hour of its victory. They feel that the Grand Old Party  
feels too confident of its position and present power to worry with their  
problems or to be concerned over their future fealty. They are beginning  
to wonder if the hosts of American patriots which turned out of power in  
November the party of slavery, secession and the Solid South learned the  
cruel, stubborn lessons of the World War. The black men of America are  
not sure that the American people realize that civilization was on the  
brink of the precipice then and that it is not a safe distance from another  
and even more fatal world war yet. The Republic, the Republican Party  
and the people all have short memories, and black men wonder if they all  
do not forget that when war's alarms may again be sounded—if they will  
not again be needed to step into the breach as they did in 1861 and as  
they did in 1918. This disquiet and discontent among colored citizens  
arises from not only the acts of commission, but as well those of omis-  
sion of the victorious Republican Party.

We are frank and prompt to say that we do not share this pessimism  
and this disquiet. We believe that the Republican party under Presi-  
dent Warren G. Harding is going to rise in righteous wrath and hit mob  
law, disfranchisement and Jim-crowism hard and mortal blows. We  
predict that the Republican Party in the next four years is going to prove  
that it has the courage and wisdom that it had in the days of both Lin-  
coln and Roosevelt. We believe that its true and fearless leaders through-  
out the country are going to make their voices heard and their patriotic  
programmes headed. There is going to be a growing dynamic revolution  
within the party everywhere against the pussy-footing and stalling of the  
last decade that is going to wipe not only every cowardly Democratic Fed-  
eral office-holder off the map but will bury in oblivion all similar rac-  
tionary Republican color cowards and compromisers. We verily believe  
that the country will go forward by bounds, but sectionalism, creed and  
color in government will speedily surely go into the limbo of forgotten le-  
gacies. Let us possess our souls in patience till then. With malice toward  
none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to  
see the right, let us see that the American people finish the unfinished  
task before us. —N. Y. News.

## THE NEW INQUISITION.

A mob of Oklahoma Negroes, desiring to "clean up the colored sec-  
tion" of Tulsa, whipped one of their own race Sunday morning "until he  
confessed a number" of law infractions with which he was charged.

Here is a return, in the midst of the happy Christmas season, to the



## INFLUENZA.

Influenza is an acute contagious  
disease, probably caused by the bac-  
illus of pluffer. Its symptoms are  
due to catarrh of the respiratory  
and digestive tract, together with  
profuse muscular and nervous pros-  
tration. Influenza like many other  
cold weather diseases is dangerous,  
especially when accompanied by  
complications. It does not have any  
respect for rich, poor, old or young  
who dispose themselves to its agents  
or germs. It is a disease that has  
been seen in all parts of the world.  
It appeared in epidemic form in  
America about the year 1647 for  
the first time and has been seen  
quite frequently since then. Influen-  
za may be acquired by contagion  
or it may be inhaled through the  
air that is laden with the germ,  
although it has been claimed that  
the causative germ (Pluffer's bacil-  
lus) causes an intoxication rather  
than an infection. Some believe  
that the alimentary canal is a prin-  
cipal point of entrance, (germ)  
while others believe the germ usually  
enters via the eye. However we  
all know that people whose vitality  
is low, people who make a habit  
of exposing themselves, drink alco-  
hol, white mule, or pursue other  
forms of dissipation will be more  
susceptible than others. The onset  
of this disease usually sudden after  
an incubation period of two or  
three days the disease may begin  
with a severe or repeated spell of  
slight shiverings. There is fever  
which may go as high as 102 or  
some times higher, intense headache,  
pain or aches in the back, side,  
limbs or any other portion of the  
body. The patients spit up are  
very much depressed and there  
is always a certain amount of pros-  
tration. The most cases with rest-  
lessness, fretful, loss of sleep, ap-  
petite or various nervous symp-  
toms. Sometimes it seems that the  
stomach will give most of the  
trouble, sometimes the back, or  
side. In fact the symptoms will  
depend largely upon the type of in-  
fluenza with which the patient suf-  
fers. Of these the respiratory type  
is probably the most dangerous, be-  
cause it is in this form that most  
of the trouble is in the lung or  
air passages which of course means  
that the patient has a chance to  
develop pneumonia, pleurisy or  
other complications involving the  
heart. Then too, there is a cough  
which if not properly treated, may  
terminate in a chronic bronchitis or  
tuberculosis. The Gastro intestinal  
form, our trouble is mostly in  
the stomach and intestines. In this  
type vomiting starts early, and may  
occur frequently, may last through  
the course of the disease or it  
may last for only a short while.  
There may be diarrhoea, either  
mild or pronounced which is usually  
accompanied by griping and intense  
pain may also attack the joints but  
Sometimes the disease assumes a  
rheumatoid form. In this type we  
have pains, (sometimes violent) in  
the muscles all over the body. This  
pain may also attack the joints but  
no changes in the structure of the  
joints or nerve trunks have been  
found after such cases. This dis-  
ease may occur as often as 3 or 4  
times and usually leaves some por-  
tion of the body weakened.

Free tubercular clinic at Morgan-  
Trotter Sanitarium on Tuesdays and  
Fridays afternoon from 2 to 3  
o'clock.

"SUNSHINE SAMMY" HAS  
REACHED COVETED GOAL OF  
STARDOM.

Earnest Morrison, the Greatest Ju-  
venile Actor in the World, is Star-  
red in a New Roach Comedy.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 12.—Freder-  
ick Earnest Morrison, styled the  
"Black Dinty" and professionally  
known as "Sunshine Sammy," and  
who for the past six years has  
brought tears of laughter to mil-  
lions of movie fans the world over,  
has at last been given the credit  
long denied him, and promoted to a  
full-fledged star.

Earnest has just completed his  
first starring vehicle, "The Pick-  
aninny," produced by the Hal Roach  
Comedy Company of Culver City,  
and released through the Pathe re-  
leasing agencies.

Born in 1913 near Canal and Ca-  
rander streets, New Orleans, La.,  
Earnest was brought to Los Angeles,  
by his father and mother, Joseph  
and Louise Morrison, and in 1917  
he was employed to assist in the  
work of making Baby Marie Os-  
borne an idol with the juvenile movie  
fans. Earnest made a hit from  
the start, and ere long was co-star-  
ring in the two and five-reel Baby  
Marie Osborne comedy-dramas, "Old  
Maids' Baby," "Winning Grand-  
ma," "Voice of Destiny," "Sawdust  
Doll," "Little Diplomat," etc.

A year or so later he was placed  
under contract by Hal Roach and  
entered into steady production of  
the Roach comedies co-starring with  
Harold Lloyd in such hits as "Hau-  
nited Spooks," "Get Out and Get Under-  
der," etc., and with Harry "Snub"  
Pollard in regular weekly releases.  
So universal has become the popu-  
larity of Earnest, that Marshall  
Nella, recently borrowed him from  
the Roach firm, to co-star with him  
in the cast of famous juvenile actors  
in the Booth Tarkington, "Penrod"  
just completed.

Last week the two former cinema  
celebrities, Jane and Katherine  
Lee, now playing vaudeville, in-

## EYES AND THE DEFECTS.

By F. S. Rogers, O. D.

A house avoids all stones and  
knowns, unconsciously, every inequal-  
ity of the ground beneath him.  
Watch little children in play, bare-  
ly missing obstacles and dangers  
which would mean injuries and per-  
haps death with swift unconscious-  
ness.

See with unbelievable accuracy  
if we would succeed, is the first  
verse of the biologic decalogue.  
But see inaccurately and we die, in  
the antithesis; and the animal which  
failed to obey perished, inevitably  
and quickly. The savage did the  
same; our horse that stumbles is  
useless, the playing child that hits  
its legs or trips, becomes, at least,  
a very different child, and a very  
different man or woman from the  
others who do not make these visu-  
al and co-ordinating blunders.  
Such are the backward scholars in  
school, and in large part they are  
our failures in life, society's ex-  
pensive degenerates, defectives and  
dependents. They are increasing in  
number with every step of civiliza-  
tion, because every step means the  
entangling difficulty of added  
near vision.

Eye-strain effects have a peculiar  
tendency to periodicities and waves  
of better or worse. The nervous  
center can endure for a time the  
burdens and irritation laid on them,  
but at last give way.

One of the more subtle but still  
easily recognizable methods in which  
eye-strain works perniciously is by  
a slow and general denutrition and  
reduction of mental and physical  
vitality whereby the resisting powers  
of the mental and physical vitality  
whereby the resisting powers of the  
system are reduced to such a de-  
gree that it becomes the easy prey  
of infections, and of general and  
terminal diseases.

It is not a pathetic source of so-  
cial misery that 20 per cent of eyes  
are incapable of sewing, typewrit-  
ing, bookkeeping, laith work and  
still sadder that their owners have  
no knowledge of the fact, and that  
they should suffer until "break-  
down" comes? A certain, perhaps  
a large, percentage of all backward  
school children, epileptics, prison-  
ers, insane, hysterics, dyspeptics,  
have such eyes that glasses correct-  
ing their optical defects would  
bring them much relief, would often  
have prevented much or all of their  
tragedy. And the proof of this:  
Put any pair of such glasses on  
any one of us and within an hour  
there would be headache, giddi-  
ness, vomiting, or intense suffering.  
The cynics and sceptics of "eye-  
strain exaggeration" can be speedily  
converted whenever they are earnest  
enough to try a simple experiment  
on themselves.

It is a truth awful in its signifi-  
cance that there are millions of us  
who are good products of the evolu-  
tionary mill who have sound  
minds, and good bodies, but who  
are partial or complete failures,  
simply because of a malformation  
of the cornea, a too long or a too  
short eyeball, no greater than the  
thickness of a sheet of thin paper.  
The practice of optometry is con-  
ducted by optometrists who are leg-  
ally practitioners and may or may  
not be dealers in optical merchan-  
dise. The scientific optometrist  
makes a comprehensive examination  
of the eyes without the use of drugs  
to determine what glasses, if any,  
are necessary to insure normal eye-  
sight. While he may detect le-  
gated conditions, he does not treat  
them or pretend to, but refers such  
cases to the medical practitioner.

cluded Earnest among their juvenile  
guests at a theatre party at  
the Orpheum Theatre. Among those  
invited were Jackie Coogan, Wesley  
Barry, Jack Holt, Jr., Wallie Reid,  
Jr., and many other famous kiddies  
of the screen.

Earnest's salary has been advanced  
from time to time until it now  
reaches a weekly sum of three  
figures. Four hours per day Earn-  
est spends with a private tutor  
learning the rudiments of the "three  
R's", and spends from four to six  
hours each day at the Roach Studios,  
turning out a picture a week.

Earnest's father and his 6 year  
old sister, Florence, assist him oc-  
casionaly in the pictures, Florence  
having worked with him in "Pen-  
rod." Success has only spurred Earn-  
est to higher ambitions, and he  
works hard each day, acting, study-  
ing and saving his money and re-  
cently purchased a block of stock  
in a local film producing organiza-  
tion controlled by members of his  
Race.

Pictures of Philanthro-  
pic Family Unveiled  
in Tuskegee.

(By A. N. P.)

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 12/G  
One of the most interesting events  
during the Christmas Season at Tus-  
kegee Institute, was the unveiling of  
the portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Julius  
Rosenwald of Chicago, at the Chil-  
dren's House Training School. Thru  
his yearly gifts and his interest in  
the pupils of the Children's House,  
Mr. Rosenwald, who is a Trustee of  
the Institute, has gained a warm  
place in the hearts of these three  
hundred children and upon their re-  
quest sent the portraits to Mrs. R.  
Robson, who formally presented them  
to Mrs. E. T. Jones, the principal  
of the Training School and the pupils  
in connection with the Christmas tree  
festivities.

method of prosecution by torture, once so popular. The human race ought  
long ago to have lived it down in a republic so happily situated as ours.  
The worst pity of it is that these moralists can fairly claim the example of  
the superior race. The class of white men, indeed, who make up most of  
our mobs, do not usually go to the trouble of extorting the "evidence by  
cruelty. They assume their evidence and apply the torture as "punish-  
ment," with easy consciences.

The milder imitation of these poor, misguided Negroes, should fur-  
nish us with reasonable inspiration to take added thought of our civiliza-  
tion. —New Orleans Item.